

Military Force Rules Again in Berlin Streets

Ebert Government Copies Old Regime in Effort to Crush "Reds" Rebellion

Entire Political Change

Feared Premier Has Paved Way for Domination by Newly Arisen Army Clique

By Joseph G. Saxe

New York Tribune Special Cable Service (Copyright, 1919, New York Tribune Inc.)
BERLIN, Sunday, Jan. 12.—The government has chosen to crush the revolutionary movement by all the arts of the most sanguinary warfare. The last two days have witnessed a tremendous display of force by the government. Recruiting of officers and men has proceeded at high pressure throughout the week. Men of all classes have been pouring in in imposing numbers. Nor have they seemed to lack anything in the way of munitions or equipment. In fact, it looked ominously like a second mobilization, and regiments marching fully equipped into Berlin to-day betrayed something of the sinister enthusiasm of August, 1914.

Lesson to Revolutionists

The government is unwilling to lose the present chance of teaching the revolutionists a lesson by giving rein to this formidable military machine. The storming of the "Vorwärts" building, which had been seized and held by the revolutionists, was an example of this.

It was a regular battle, planned and carried out, as it were, against an enemy position. With the same disregard of human life, and even of humanity, the artillery, mine throwers and hand grenades of the government troops came into action, and the revolutionaries surrendered after heavy losses and severe damage to the building. More than 300 prisoners were led away and roughly handled by the soldiery. Some were sent even to have been shot without ceremony.

After this success the government forces proceeded to storm other strongholds of the revolutionists, especially in the newspaper quarter, where fighting is still in progress, although it is understood that efforts to arrive at a peaceful settlement have been redoubled by various political leaders.

Political Aspect Changed

To-day's events have profoundly changed the whole aspect of German politics. The formidable military machine, which seemed crushed forever, has arisen again with astounding rapidity. Prussian officers are again strutting in the streets, with soldiers shouting and shooting in obedience to their command.

Indeed, Ebert and Scheidemann have very likely got more than they bargained for. Already there are signs that the newly arisen military system is disposed to take the law into its own hands. It remains to be seen how long it will be content to remain the mere instrument of the present government.

Rain of Missiles Falls And Many Die as Troops Storm the "Vorwärts"

By H. W. Smith

New York Tribune Special Cable Service
ROTTERDAM, Sunday, Jan. 12.—The following graphic account of the storming of the Berlin "Vorwärts" office by government troops is taken from the "Boeren Courrier":
"The battle really began at 4 o'clock Friday afternoon, when from Belle Alliance and Blücher strassen fire was opened upon the Spartacist outpost, compelling them to withdraw quickly. Other troops, which had entered houses on Gitscherstrasse, soon appeared on the roof, working forward toward Belle Alliance Square, while Spartacists succeeded in mounting 'revolver cannon' on the balcony and colonnade to the right of the square.
"During the later hours of the evening the Spartacists made tremendous exertions to hurry reinforcements and provisions to the 'Vorwärts' garrison, and at 5 o'clock yesterday morning operations began in earnest.
From Belle Alliance and Blücher strassen storming parties worked slowly forward with heavy machine guns and took the colonnade, where, in the morning, about sixty Spartacists had appeared. There were under such heavy machine gun fire that most of them withdrew to the 'Vorwärts' building. A few still held their ground, however, and then upon the attackers brought mine throwers and placed them in position in Belle Alliance strasse. The first two projectiles cleared the Spartacists from two houses in Gitscherstrasse, many perishing amid the falling masonry, huge blocks of which fell into the street.
Direct Fire on 'Vorwärts'
"At 6 o'clock two mine throwers were posted between the pillars of the colonnade, and a few minutes later two huge projectiles were hurled into the Lindenstrasse, immediately in front of the 'Vorwärts' premises.
"Up to this time there had been unceasing machine gun fire from the windows of the 'Vorwärts' building, but now there were moments of complete silence, quickly followed by cries and screams for help.
"Meanwhile the attackers had mounted machine guns on a house in Belle Alliance strasse, and opened direct fire upon the 'Vorwärts' building. Under cover of this miniature barrage the attacking force succeeded in pushing forward a mine thrower to the middle of Belle Alliance Square and two others to a position in Friedrichstrasse.
"At 7 o'clock all these opened against the beleaguered newspaper building. The effect upon the defenders was at once evident. Their previously desultory fire ceased completely and dense clouds of smoke rolled from the building through Lindenstrasse and over Belle Alliance Square for a long time, obscuring the view.
Now the first government troops,

Red Terror a Comic Opera In German Provinces

Soldiers' Council Threatens to Shoot Hens Because Eggs Are Sold to Hotels; Frauleins Anxious to Wed Promise to Vote as Their Husbands Dictate

By J. C. Segre

New York Tribune Special Cable Service (Copyright, 1919, New York Tribune Inc.)
NUREMBERG, Jan. 14.—People in Berlin and Munich said to me: "Go into the country districts and the smaller provincial towns if you want to feel the pulse of a real Germany and see deep down into its soul."
So I selected Nuremberg for the experience, because the stretch of country separating it from Munich is almost entirely agricultural, and because of the town itself and its associations with the Hohenzollerns and the ancient Huns.

The latter lingered here a little while during their drive to the southward, and intermarried with the population. Learned anthropologists profess to have discovered traces of Hun ancestry in the features of the peasants. But this is just tradition. The association with the Hohenzollerns rests upon super historical grounds.

The family lived here for more than a century in Kaiserburg, before emigrating to East Prussia. The ex-Kaiser, Wilhelm II, with his half-mystical, half-melodramatic sense, liked to revisit the home of his ancestors, over which now floats the red flag. His last visit was last year. He was seen one evening, enveloped in a great coat, brooding under an ancient lime tree, within the inner courtyard.

Frauleins Bid for Husbands

In the villages en route the inhabitants seemed mainly occupied in marrying and attending marriages; the demobilization having released countless lovers. The marriage advertisements in the village newspapers suggest that the new political movement has here its influence, too. Side by side with the announcement of the fair-haired fraulein who announces as the supreme attraction that she possesses a pig, two goats and some hens, and that she can get vegetables from her father's garden, is the girl who says that she sympathizes with the revolution and is a good republican, and the girl, a striking example of the fast vanishing German submissiveness, who advertises that she will vote the way her husband wishes in the coming elections.

The graver aspects of this mating problem are displayed on the walls of the villages, which abound in posters issued by workmen's councils, warning women and girls against thoughtless marriage and association with men from the demobilized Eastern armies.

The vastness of the problem of the social evil in Germany is the despair of reformers.
Threaten to Shoot All Hens
Meanwhile, comic opera incidents abound in this topsy-turvy land. Indignant over the tendency of the peasants to sell eggs to restaurants and hotels in the great towns, soldier's councils in the villages have threatened to shoot all hens belonging to those who do not supply an adequate

quantity of eggs for local consumption. Last night at a local ball the dancers refused to leave the ballroom at the regulation hour. The workmen's council dispatched a machine gun and crew, not to fire on but to frighten the defiant dancers. But, forgetful of discipline and their errand, the machine gunners joined in the dance with the girls. An explosion later wounded seven of the dancers.
The peasantry, however, is not entirely untouched by the new spirit, although the Socialists among them constitute a small minority. Some of the regulations imposed upon them by the new régime are resented. For instance, the presence of delegates from the workmen's councils at milking hours, to see that an adequate quantity of milk is sent to the towns, causes considerable irritation among the farmers. The peasantry, in the main, do not sympathize with the excesses committed in the towns, but at the same time show no disposition to serve the ends of the royalist reactionaries.

No Sympathy for Wilhelm

Even in the country districts there is apparently no desire to see a restoration of the monarchy. The humiliating end of the Hohenzollerns' régime makes their return impossible, and while there is no active antagonism toward him, there is also no sympathy for the former King of Bavaria. The great country mansions show no sign of life. Through their iron gates one sometimes glimpses machine guns on the lawns. In the country, as in the towns, the rich middle classes are plunged into despondency. Perhaps class prejudice tinctures their outlook, but they are certain that Germany's travail has but just begun and that stability of government and a new social order may be attained only through bloodshed and tears.

Ir Nuremberg, as in Berlin and Munich and other cities and towns, workmen's councils constitute the only effective governing authority. Liebknecht and his Spartacus friends find no favor with the workmen employed in local factories.

Favor Return of Order

Geheer von Rippel, one of the industrial kings of Germany, who employs 25,000 workmen, when questioned upon this point assured me that, given an adequate supply of food and raw materials and the liberty to export, there would be little possibility of Bolshevism attracting the mass of German workmen. He said:
"Outside of Berlin and certain elements of the Saxon textile districts, our workmen are strongly in favor of a return to order and good government. Among the workers outside of my factory gates one sometimes hears Liebknecht denounced in terms more violent than those the bourgeois papers use about him and his movement.
"Wages greatly higher than German industry can stand is the really serious problem of German employers of labor. We hope that the stabilizing of government will produce a return to sanity in this as well as other matters."

bearing hand grenades, advanced as far as the Colonnade under the protecting curtain of machine gun bullets, while a second party which had been posted near Wilhelmstrasse, crept along the right side of the square, close to the houses. In order to prevent further use of the mine throwers, a few Spartacists dashed across the roof of the "Vorwärts" building, and entering an adjoining house, began firing from ground floor windows with machine guns.
"Four government soldiers fell before this new position was discovered, but then a devastating machine gun fire was opened upon it, and in a few moments the government troops stormed the house and overpowered those still offering resistance.
"Meanwhile, enfilading party, consisting of grenadiers from a Jaeger regiment, entered the 'Vorwärts' building and demanded its surrender. The defenders shouted 'Never!' whereupon the struggle was resumed. Heavier mine throwers were now brought forward and the projectiles directed upon the roof of the building. The first fell upon the fore part of the structure and the roof crashed through

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Ukrainians Protest Against Spread of Bolshevism Here

Doctrines Denounced as Menace to Civilization at Mass Meeting of the National Association

Denouncing the Bolshevism as an increasing menace to Western civilization, Representative James M. Hays, of Jersey City, told the delegates of the First Ukrainian National Association, at a mass meeting held last night at Cooper Union, the spectre of Bolshevism could be halted by the establishment of orderly government in Ukraine and elsewhere.
A resolution introduced by William J. Kerns, City Attorney of Newark, placing the meeting on record as opposed to the spread of Bolshevism among Ukrainians in this country, was "almost" unanimously adopted. A few "Bolsheviks," about twenty in number, yelled "No" at the top of their voices.
Ex-Senator John M. Quinn declared it was his belief that the Ukraine would in the very near future be a free and independent state. He said America has no room for that element, "Bolshevik or anarchist," except in jail. A reference made by him to President Wilson "as the greatest statesman in the world to-day" was applauded.
Ukrainian songs were sung by Ukrainian girls in native costumes, and the President Wilson's fourteen-point platform, principally the one on self-determination, was passed. Dr. C. Bilik presided.

Thankful to America

At the morning session executive business was transacted, a permanent chairman, Dmytro Kapurba, president of the City Council of Mikado, Penn., being elected and a resolutions and credentials committee being appointed.

The great country mansions show no sign of life. Through their iron gates one sometimes glimpses machine guns on the lawns. In the country, as in the towns, the rich middle classes are plunged into despondency. Perhaps class prejudice tinctures their outlook, but they are certain that Germany's travail has but just begun and that stability of government and a new social order may be attained only through bloodshed and tears.

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Turks Finally Surrender Holy City of Medina

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The Turks who had been holding out in Medina, the second holy city of the Mahometan faith, have capitulated to the King of the Hedjaz, it was officially announced here to-day. The capitulation was under the terms of the Turkish armistice.

Mackensen Taken to Belgrade; Allies to Hold Him to Account

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—It is reported from Agram to-day that German Field Marshal Mackensen has been taken to Belgrade, instead of to Salonica, where he will be interned.
The reason for his internment is stated to be the fact that his army evaded disarmament and internment in Hungary and escaped to Germany, for which the field marshal will be held accountable to the Allies.

Symbolical Picture Given

Mrs. Wilson by Frenchmen
WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The League Maritime Français has presented to Mrs. Woodrow Wilson a picture symbolical of the union of mind and of destiny of the United States and France, such as a telegram from Paris to-day. The picture represents a French frigate sailing west in 1781 and an American dreadnought sailing east in 1917.

Woodchopping Stunt Put Former Kaiser in Bed

Barely Recovered When He Tries Favorite Exercise Again With Same Result

AMERONGEN, Holland, Jan. 15 (By The Associated Press).—The immediate cause of William Hohenzollern's repeated chills is, according to authoritative information, overheating while performing his favorite exercise of sawing and chopping wood. It was a favorite pastime of Herr Hohenzollern in the rosy days of Emperordom.
He already was suffering because of the damp climate, which affected his ears and throat, and was generally run down. When he had partially recovered he again started heavy manual work and suffered a relapse. Late last week he began digging an irrigation channel in the flower garden. Back to bed he went.
The Dutch authorities prevented Herr Hohenzollern from removing to Count Puckler's castle at Belmonte. The ex-emperor is becoming increasingly irritable. Many of his old servants, who find life in Holland unbearable, have left him. It is probable that before many weeks the entire German personnel will have disappeared.
Mrs. Hohenzollern is now in fairly good health and goes out occasionally to tea.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Former Emperor Charles of Austria has been ill for the last fortnight, but he suffered a relapse after partially recovering from an attack of influenza, according to a German wireless message received here.

Italian Cabinet Quits, Say Reports to Paris

Resignations Follow News That Americans Do Not Approve Baron Sonnino's Views

PARIS, Jan. 16.—News of the resignation of the Italian Cabinet has been received here. The present crisis is said to be due to the conflict in the Orlando Ministry between those favoring and those opposing the policy of Foreign Minister Sonnino for the largest possible territorial annexation and for no concessions, particularly to the Dugo-Slavs.
The Italian press delegates here express the belief that the resignation followed when it became known to Premier Orlando that the United States representatives are not in entire agreement with Baron Sonnino's views concerning Fiume.

Holland Fears a Revolt; Military Guard Posted

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 16.—In view of rumors of the impending outbreak of a revolution in Holland, the "Het Volk" says, military guards have been placed before the town hall and telegraph office at Leyden, which is about midway between Amsterdam and Rotterdam.

U. S. Arrests German Girls

Score Accused of Talking With Soldiers

COBLENZ, Jan. 14 (By The Associated Press).—Twenty German girls engaged in sweeping streets at Andernach, near here, have been arrested, charged with violation of General Pershing's order forbidding them to talk with American soldiers.
These arrests have served to emphasize the determination of the American command not to permit fraternization in the occupied regions. Approximately the same number have been proved guilty of violating the order and have been deported to points within the German lines.
There has been a slight relaxation in the enforcement of the order in certain remote centres, but here and in larger towns it is rigidly observed. The prospect of military police is certain to interfere should an officer or soldier attempt to talk to a woman on the streets or in a café.

Bavarian Revolt Blocked

MUNICH, Jan. 15 (By The Associated Press).—An attempt to overthrow the Bavarian government was planned for to-day. Government forces, however, intercepted Spartacists who were marching from Stuttgart and Augsburg to Munich and dispersed them. Two hundred Bolsheviks were arrested in a raid on local hotels and many of them were beaten severely by soldiers.

Uprising Disrupts Bolshevik Garrison In Russian Capital

Reports of Petrograd Revolts Confirmed—Esthonians Take Dorpat—Poles Control Lithuania

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The breaking out of anti-Bolshevik revolts in Petrograd was confirmed in dispatches from Zurich to-day. The telegram says an uprising has taken place in the garrison.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 16.—A considerable success has been won by Estonian troops against the Bolsheviks who have been invading Estonian territory, according to an Estonian official statement received to-day. The Estonians, the statement announces, occupied the city of Dorpat on Tuesday. The Bolsheviks, in evacuating Dorpat, which is about twenty miles west of Lake Peipus, abandoned military supplies.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The Polish government has provisionally taken over the administration of Lithuania to protect the country from the Bolsheviks, according to a telegram from Warsaw to-day. The action was taken at the request of the president of the Lithuanian Republic.
Odessa is alive with Allied activities. Russia's special correspondent in South Russia telegraphed from Odessa under date of January 7.
"Polish and Zouaves and strings of tanks thrashed through the streets to-day," the correspondent wires, "and cavalry and airplanes are beginning to arrive. More transports are expected from Salonica. The French warships Mirabeau, Justice, Ernest Renan and Jules Michelet, besides lesser craft, and also the British warship Grafton and the Italian warship Roma are in the harbor."
"The speeches of Premier Clemenceau and Stephen Pichon, the French Foreign Minister, have been warmly welcomed in Odessa. It is urged by the Russians here, as in the north, that without the wholehearted assistance of the Allies the foundations of ordered government cannot be established in Russia."
"General Denikin's volunteer army has acquitted itself heroically. Although it is a non-party organization it is supported by the most progressive elements of the municipality."

Woman Leader Of Berlin Reds Reported Slain

Continued from page 1
the power at Delmenhorst and Wilhelmshaven failed. At Delmenhorst the citizens joined the Majority Socialists in putting down the agitators. At Wilhelmshaven the Spartacists seized the offices of the "Tagblatt" and the "Zeitung," but loyal soldiers compelled the Spartacists and Independent Socialists to surrender and lay down their arms.
Dispatches dated at Wilhelmshaven on Tuesday declared that a barracks in which were quartered 490 marines who had joined the Independents had been surrounded by government troops. It was said they would probably be obliged to surrender in a few days.
Friesland President Deposed
President Kuhuke of the "Republic of East Friesland" has been deposed by the Majority Socialists, who have installed a new government at Oldenburg. Kuhuke was an Independent Socialist.
Reports from Essen say that the Spartacists are compelling the miners in that district to go on strike against their will. Clerical election speakers in that region have been attacked by Bolsheviks.
The Spartacists who attempted to seize the plant of the "Volkszeitung" in Dresden, Saxony, have been arrested, together with many other disturbers of the peace in that city.
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ERFURT, Prussian Saxony, Jan. 15 (By The Associated Press).—Spartacist demonstrations began here this morning, and the bureau of the German National Police Ministry was occupied and campaign documents burned. The office of the "Allgemeine Zeitung" was seized by the Spartacists.

All Is Quiet in Berlin, Says Election Appeal By Ebert to Germans

LONDON, Jan. 15 (Wednesday).—Order has been restored in Berlin, it is announced by an official wireless appeal to the German nation sent out by the German government to-day and picked up here. The appeal, which was signed by Premier Ebert and Philipp Schiedemann, Herr Landsberg, Gustave Noske and Herr Wissel, members of his cabinet, says that the government is determined to prevent by every means at its disposal a repetition of "similar abominations."
The appeal refers to the coming elections, under the "freest suffrage in the world to determine the constitution of the German state," and adds that the present government is preparing a draft of a constitution which protects the free right of self-determination of the nation "against all counter-revolutionary or efforts at terrorism."
Efforts are being made, it is said, to draft a constitution which will give protection against the danger of a fresh war.
After declaring there is necessity of defending the nation against Polish annexations, the appeal concludes: "No less is it our task to protect our frontier against fresh Russian military despotism which wants to force upon us by means of war-like powers its anarchistic conditions and unchain a new world war, of which our country would be the theatre. Bolshevism means the death of peace, of freedom and Socialism."

Wilson Not to Visit Trenches
PARIS, Jan. 16.—President Wilson has indefinitely postponed his visit to the invaded regions of France in order to keep in touch with the peace conference activities in Paris.

Clericals Winners in Bavaria; Premier Eisner Gets Only 75,000 Votes

BERLIN, Tuesday, Jan. 14 (By The Associated Press).—Nearly complete

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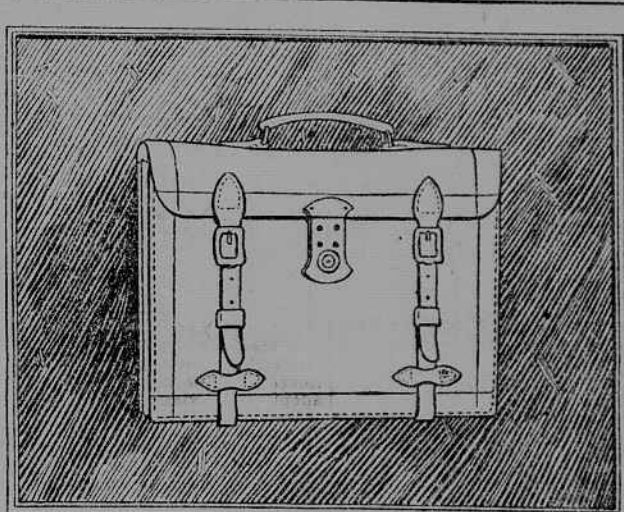
The Company makes frequent losses by having to take depreciated real estate and pay the lender his principal, but its losses are trifling compared with losses of investment companies on their investments in bonds and stocks.

The well managed savings banks have had the same experience. They have had to take some real estate, but the losses on it have been small compared with the depreciation of the best municipal and corporate bonds which they have to carry by law.

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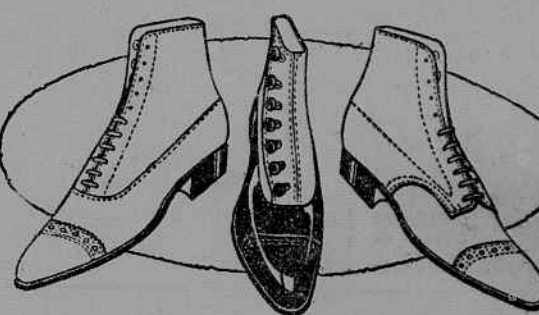


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Regulation 11 x 15 model, as illustrated, with extension lock and heavy leather straps. Has two pockets and may be obtained in a rich Tan or Black. If you would like one of these cases, select one now, or you may want it in vain. Main Floor.



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Shoes of an exclusive character, in smart but sensible lasts, made according to our usual high standard. All sizes in the lot, but not in each style.

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Three Styles Pictured

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They are worth much more than that figure!

The Shells are mostly imported fleece fabrics. In dark grays, greens, browns, and heathers. Modeled with plain or belted back. Lined with either Marmot or Northern Muskrat. Rich, dark, full pelts. Broad shawl collar of Otter or Beaver. Fit right, hang right, look right, are right. A magnificent garment and a magnificent opportunity.

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